notices of the meetings sent to all members residing within ten miles of the Hall of the Society, with appended notes, stating the business, stated or special, of the meeting to be held, which was agreed to.

And the meeting was adjourned.

Stated Meeting, December 7th, 1860.

Present, twenty-eight members.

Professor CRESSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Letters acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications were received from the Society of Antiquaries, dated London, November 16th; and from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, dated Philadelphia, November 26th, 1860.

A letter was received from the Royal Academy, dated Lisbon, January 19th, 1858, announcing the transmission of thirty-two volumes of their publications.

A letter from G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal, dated Greenwich, October 20, 1860, was read, furnishing a list of the publications of the observatory, from which deficiencies in the series may be supplied.

A letter from the President, Dr. G. B. Wood, was read, dated Paris, November 5th, 1860, giving information of a new Society (La Société de l'Anthropologie de Paris), and the donation of its first publications. On motion of the Librarian, that Society, and the Société Académique de l'Aube, at Troyes, were ordered to be placed on the list of corresponding societies.

The following donations for the Library were announced:

Bulletins, Soc. d' Anthropologie. T. I; i, ii. Paris, 1859 '60. 8vo.
Memoires de la même. T. I; i. 1860. 8vo.—*From Dr. Wood.*
Essai sur la theorie de la variation diur. barom., sur la const. de l'ether, &c. (Soc. Acad. de l'Aube), Par. C.-L. Henry. Troyes. 1860. 8vo.—*From the Author.*

Memoria da Acad. R. de Lisboa. T. XII; ii,—Sec. Ser. T. I, II, III, (5 Vols.)—Nova Ser. T. I; i, ii; T. II; i, (5 Vols.) 4to.
Portugalia monumenta historica, 2 fasciculi.
Annaes das Sci. e Let. T. I., 13 Nos.
Noticias ultramarinas, T. VI., 2 Nos.
Annales da Marinha. T. II., 1 No.
Colleccao de opusc. reimp. T. I; i. ii.—*From the Academy.*

Zoological Society, P. III, 1859; I, II, 1861. London. 8vo.—*From the Society.*

American Oriental Soc. Proc. Oct. 17. New Haven, 1860. 8vo.

American Journal, for November. New Haven, 1860. 8vo.

Astronom. Journal, No. 141. Cambridge, 1860. 4to.

Life Insurance Convention, at N. York, May 23, 1860. 8vo.—*From the Girard Ins. Co.*

Med. News and Library. Dec., Phila., 1860. 8vo.—*From the Pub.*

Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc. pp. 413–476. Phila., 1860. 8vo.

Obs. on the Genus Unio. Isaac Lea. VIII. i. Phila., 1860. 4to.

On Diseases peculiar to Women. By H. L. Hodge. Phila., 1860. 8vo.

Introductory Discourse on Speculative and Inductive Medicine; Med. Dep. Penn. Coll., Oct. 8. By H. Hartshorne, M. D., Phila., 1860. 8vo.—*These from the Authors.*

Further Remarks on Numerical Relations between Equivalents. By M. C. Lea (Ex. Am. J. S. and A.) Nov. 1860. 8vo.

Catalogue of the flowering Plants and Ferns of Ohio. By J. S. Newberry, M. D. (Ohio Agric. Rept., 1859.) Columbus, 1860. 8vo.

Report on the Economical Geology of the Route of the Ashtabula and New Lisbon R. R. By J. S. Newberry (made Nov. 1, 1856). Cleveland, 1857. 8vo.—*These from the Authors.*

Munsell's Catalogue of Rare, New, and Second Hand Books. Albany, 1860. 8vo.

Address before Agr. Soc. N. Castle Co. By S. G. Fisher, 1860. 8vo.

Etat Atmospherique le 16 Oct., 1860, à 8 h. m. Paris, (for all Europe); one sheet, 4to.

New Jersey Historical Soc. Proc. IX; i. 1860. pp. 56, 8vo.

An obituary notice of Dr. Chapman was read by Dr. John B. Biddle:

Nathaniel Chapman, ninth President of the American Philosophical Society, was descended from an ancient and honorable English family.

His paternal ancestor came to Virginia with the very first colony, under the auspices of Raleigh, to whom he was nearly related by blood. He had been a captain of cavalry in the British army, and received a considerable grant of land in the new territory, upon which his distinguished kinsman had just bestowed the appellation of the Virgin Queen.

The old seat of the Chapman family in Virginia is still in their possession, on the river Pomonkey, some twenty miles above Richmond. A branch of the family, about the year 1700, migrated to the adjoining State of Maryland, and fixed itself on the banks of the Potomac, nearly opposite Mount Vernon. They retained the designation of the ancient settlement, and called the new estate Pomonkey. From this branch Dr. Chapman is descended.

His father, however, returned to Virginia upon his marriage, and passed his life there. His wife was of that Scotch stock, of which so many were attracted to Virginia, in the early days of her tobacco trade. She was the daughter of Allan Macrae, of Dumfries, in Virginia, a merchant and tobacco factor, who accumulated a large fortune, which he bequeathed to his children.

Nathaniel Chapman, the second son of George Chapman and Amelia Macrae, was born on the 28th May, 1780, at his father's seat, Summer Hill, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac. The ancient town of Alexandria, then the capital of north-eastern Virginia, was within a few miles of the seat of the Chapmans; and about equidistant stood the future site of Washington. At Alexandria, not many months before the birth of Chapman, in the December of the preceding year, was born another distinguished physician, who for nearly fifty years shared with him the best practice of Philadelphia,—Joseph Hartshorne.

These young men, destined in after life, in a distant city, to a long career of honorable rivalry, received the foundation of their scholastic education together, at the classical academy of Alexandria, founded by General Washington, and then under the direction of his able and accomplished friend and chaplain, the Rev. Dr. McGrath. Chapman remained here six years. Subsequently, for brief periods, he was an inmate of two other colleges, to neither of which, however, did he consider himself under any obligation.

The academical training of the Alexandria College must have been superior. Hartshorne and Chapman were both distinguished for thoroughness and accuracy of scholarship, and, through life, beyond

most of their professional contemporaries, were remarkable for devotion to general literature and belles-lettres.

At a very early age Chapman commenced the study of the profession which he so long illustrated and adorned. In the year 1797, when but little more than seventeen years of age, he came up to Philadelphia, for attendance on the medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. For two years previously he had been engaged in a course of preliminary reading, under the guidance of two neighboring physicians, both in their day men of no little note. A year he spent in the office of Dr. John Weems, of Georgetown, afterwards and now of the District of Columbia. Weems, a close friend and near relation of the Chapman family, was a practitioner of much local eminence. From his office, Chapman passed under the care of Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, then and still favorably known in the annals of American medicine.

At seventeen, a stranger, without fortune, connections, or influence, Chapman launched his bark in the crowded metropolis of the United States. At thirty-three, he had reached the front rank of his profession. Seated in a leading chair of the renowned American school of medicine, with the most desirable practice of a great city at his command, an eminent social favorite, distinguished as a wit and conversationalist, he enjoyed a position which left him nothing to desire. A rare combination of qualities had achieved this brilliant success. Energy, industry, professional aptitude, literary attainments had not alone accomplished it; there were moral, no less than intellectual, attributes which pushed him forward in the career of fortune.

A winning demeanor, remarkable conversational powers, an address which was the unmistakable pledge of a sympathizing heart,—these were the traits which at once made Chapman troops of powerful friends, and carried him over the heads of able competitors for the great prizes which he so early secured.

Upon his arrival in Philadelphia, Chapman became the private pupil of Rush, then in the zenith of his popularity and influence. With Rush he soon made himself a favorite, and there is little doubt that he was early destined by his preceptor for introduction into the University, if not for the succession to the Chair of Practice.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, in the days of Chapman's pupilage, presented an array of names, which, with scarcely an exception, have become historical. Shippen, Wistar,

Rush, Barton, and Woodhouse, filled the four chairs, to which the organization was limited.

Shippen, the senior of the Faculty, and one of the founders of the school, had the three branches of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, with Wistar for his adjunct. Surgery was not a distinct professorship until 1805, when the commanding ability of Physick as a practitioner and teacher of surgical art led to the creation of the additional chair. It was not till 1810, after the death of Shippen, that the claims of Midwifery, as an independent practical branch of medicine, were admitted. Shippen, whose brilliant social as well as professional reputation is part of the traditional history of Philadelphia, is described by a student of those days—no friendly critic of the University Faculty,—Caldwell, as "in stature and figure, countenance, and general appearance, and style of manners, one of the most elegant and gentlemanly personages of the times, possessed of an excellent and well-cultivated mind, a polished, and when excited, an impressive, if not an eloquent public speaker."

Wistar, then comparatively young, and destined to be the survivor of the Faculty, was the personal favorite of the class. In general education beyond the standard of his day, with a preparatory professional training which an easy fortune had enabled him to prolong at home and abroad, fluent, imaginative, self-possessed, he has probably never been surpassed as a finished and instructive lecturer.

Barton's reputation in Natural Science gave no little éclat to the school. As a lecturer (in the admission of Caldwell, who showed much rancor to his memory), "he was eminently instrumental in giving to his branch the respectable rank it holds at present in our Schools of Medicine. Previously to his promotion to the chair of Materia Medica, the lectures delivered from it, in the United States, consisted of very little else than dry details of the names, classes, imputed properties, doses, and modes of preparation, and exhibition of medicinal substances."

Woodhouse, then recently elected to the chair of Chemistry, was distinguished as an experimental chemist. By Priestley, he was pronounced "equal, as an experimenter, to any one he had seen in either England or France." An enthusiast in devotion to analysis, he would doubtless have accomplished something brilliant, but he was cut off by apoplexy at the early age of thirty-eight.

Rush, however, was beyond cavil the bright star of the school, *facile princeps*. His theories have disappeared before the light of modern physiological investigation. But his genius made a lasting

impression on the medical opinions of his countrymen, and his ardor, fervor, and faith, were irresistible with his students.

Upon his graduation in the spring of 1800, Chapman presented an inaugural thesis on Hydrophobia, written at the request of Rush, in answer to an attack on the Professor's favorite theory of the pathology of that disease. He had previously prepared an essay on the sympathetic connections of the stomach with the rest of the body. This paper, afterwards read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, contained the germs of Chapman's doctrines, regarding the pathology of fever, as well as the *modus operandi* of medicines.

During his pupilage, Chapman found leisure to contribute to periodical literature. About this time "The Portfolio" was established, under the editorship of the celebrated Dennie. Our young Doctor wrote several articles for this journal, under the signature of Falkland. They refer chiefly to European politics, and are strongly tinctured with the anti-Gallican and anti-Bonapartist views, which then pervaded the Federal party of the country, of which the "Portfolio" set were strong partisans.

Chapman did not obtain the advantage of an hospital residence, upon his graduation in Philadelphia. His friend and compatriot, Hartshorne, was more fortunate. "Through the assistance of his uncles (then influential managers of the Hospital), and of other relatives, Hartshorne was enabled, in 1801, to secure an appointment to the post of Resident Apprentice and Apothecary, then vacant in the Pennsylvania Hospital." But Chapman, destitute of influence in these quarters, determined to seek the most celebrated schools and hospitals of Europe, with the view to the completion of his medical education.

He remained abroad three years, nearly one of which he spent in London, a private pupil of Abernethy's. This celebrated man had great powers as a teacher, and an unrivalled faculty of impressing the minds of his students. The founder of the Physiological School of Surgery, and the author of a rational constitutional treatment of surgical diseases, he carried his pathological views also into the domain of Medicine. Constitutional disorders, he maintained, either originate from, or are allied with derangements of the stomach and bowels, and can be reached only through these organs. These doctrines probably took no little hold of the mind of his young American pupil. They are traceable throughout his future teachings and writings.

There was something, moreover, congenial in the temperaments

of the two men; but Chapman had Abernethy's humor, without a tinge of his coarseness and causticity.

Edinburgh, however, was at this time the medical metropolis of the world; and, in 1801, Chapman went there for a sojourn of two years. The influence which the Edinburgh medical school had long exerted over the profession of America is forcibly described by Dr. Jackson in his Discourse commemorative of Dr. Chapman. "The celebrity it had acquired from its Monros, Cullen, Brown, and Gregory, had not been eclipsed by the Paris or German schools, or rivalled by those of London or Dublin. The medical school of the Scotch metropolis was the cynosure of American physicians during the colonial period, and continued to be so until within the last twenty-five years. Most of the eminent medical men of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, of the latter part of the last century, were its alumni. I doubt whether, at that time, more was known of the European continental schools than the mere existence of two or three of repute. All of the medical doctrines, ideas, principles, and practice of this country were derived from the Edinburgh school, or from English writers. Our knowledge of the works, contributions to science, doctrines, theories, and practice of the French, German, and Italian medical schools and profession, with some very limited individual exceptions, does not date beyond twenty-five or thirty years."

The great ornament of the Edinburgh school, Cullen, had been, at this time, some years dead. But his teachings survived, and, indeed, pervaded not only the British isles, but the North American continent. Nowhere were they more implicitly received than in our own country. The lectures of Kuhn, who a short time before had occupied the chair of Theory and Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, are described by Caldwell as "strikingly characterized by the doctrines and notions of Cullen, and not a few of them actual copies of his lectures." And "Cullen's First Lines," down to a period within the recollection of many of our older physicians, was the time-honored text-book of the Practice of Medicine in the United States.

The doctrines of Cullen, which are to a certain extent founded upon those of Hoffman, had effected a revolution in medical theories. They superseded the *humoral* pathology of Boerhaave, and based diseased action solely upon derangement of the *solid* organs of the body. The system of Cullen, afterwards rudely simplified by Brown, and again modified by Rush, retained its hold over the

British and American *mens medica*, until the comparatively recent discoveries of chemical analysis revived the old humoral opinions, so consonant with the instincts of mankind. Chapman carried away with him for life the doctrines of the Edinburgh school. He was, to the close of his medical career, in the language of Dr. Jackson, "a most uncompromising vitalist and solidist."

His residence in Edinburgh was agreeable as well as instructive. His pleasant manners and social powers brought him into intimacy with a number of distinguished men, particularly Lord Buchan, Dugald Stewart, and Brougham. He seems to have anticipated the career of Brougham; for, not long after his return to the United States, he republished Brougham's speech before the House of Commons on the British Orders in Council, with a biographical sketch, in which the eminence of the future chancellor was predicted.

Lord Buchan, the eccentric but warm-hearted friend of America and Americans, paid the young Virginian the compliment of a public breakfast, upon his departure for his own country. The occasion selected was the birthday of Washington, and a large number of distinguished persons, including most of the literary celebrities of the modern Athens and many of the nobility, male and female, were present. Lord Buchan, at the close of this entertainment, committed to the custody of his young friend an interesting relic, valuable from a double historical association. He had, some years previously, presented to General Washington a box made from the oak that sheltered Wallace after the battle of Falkirk, with a request to pass it at his death to the man in his country who should appear to merit it best. General Washington, declining so invidious a designation, returned it by will to the Earl, who intrusted it to Dr. Chapman, with a view to its being ultimately placed in the cabinet of the College at Washington, to which General Washington had made a bequest.

Upon his return to the United States, Chapman determined to select Philadelphia as the theatre of his professional career. An offer of partnership in Virginia had been made to him by his old preceptor, Weems. But he chose the wider field, and in 1804 commenced the labors of his profession in Philadelphia. His success was immediate; and for a period of nearly fifty years he commanded whatever he could attend of practice in the most refined and opulent circles of our city.

As a practitioner, his qualifications were unrivalled. The charm of his manner was no less effective in the sick-chamber than his skill

in distinguishing and relieving disease. His lively conversation and ever-ready joke were often more soothing than anodyne or cordial; and when roused by urgent symptoms, he was unequalled in resources, as he was devoted in attentions. As a consulting physician, his great powers were particularly conspicuous. Rapid and clear in diagnosis, inexhaustible in therapeutics, self-relying, never discouraged, never "giving up the ship," he was the physician of physicians for an emergency.

At the bedside, Chapman dismissed speculative theories of morbid action. His remedies were drawn from observation and experience; and no man wielded more dexterously and successfully the known resources of his time. In our day, a less depressing therapeutics has come into fashion, and the means of combating disease are doubtless more numerous than were in Chapman's hands. But,

"Take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

He was singularly indifferent to the emoluments of his profession. Careless in his accounts, resolute in refusing bills to his numerous family connections and personal friends, always moderate in his charges, he realized scarcely a tithe of the receipts which some of his successors in fashionable practice have rolled up. No more generous and less covetous man ever lived.

Public teaching early attracted Chapman's aspirations. Very soon after his return from Europe he gave a private course on Obstetrics, a branch which had then merely a nominal place in the lectures at the University. His success led, in 1807–8, to a connection with James, already known as a teacher of obstetrics. In 1810, the Professorship of Midwifery in the University was conferred upon James, with an understanding that he should be assisted by Chapman. His introduction into the University was now fixed; but an independent chair was not placed within his reach until, in 1813, the death of Rush occasioned a rearrangement of the school.

Barton, who had long filled the chair of Materia Medica with distinguished éclat, was induced to exchange it for that of the Theory and Practice; and the former chair, thus made vacant, was conferred upon Chapman.

The transfer of Barton to a department which was congenial neither to his taste nor studies, could scarcely have promoted the interests of the University, or his own reputation. His health, too, proved

unequal to the new demand upon his mental exertions; and the hereditary gout, to which he had long been a martyr, aggravated into hydrothorax, in less than three years terminated his life.

During the brief period in which Chapman occupied the chair of Materia Medica, his courses were eminently satisfactory to his classes. Dr. Jackson considers them "an advance on those of his predecessor," and Caldwell bears strong testimony to his success.

His lectures were afterwards embodied in his "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica," a work justly pronounced by Dr. Jackson to have been "the best treatise in the English language on those subjects at the time of its publication."

In this work, the articles of the Materia Medica are treated in their character as remedial agents, and with chief reference to their employment in the treatment of diseases,—a method afterwards adopted by many of the French writers, especially by Trousseau and Pidoux, in their brilliant Treatise on Therapeutics.

Chapman's Therapeutics is an original work—original in its plan, original in its execution. As a text-book, it is of course superseded by later publications; but the American student will do well not to "lay it on the shelf." The chapter on *Emetics* will never be obsolete.

The *solidist* doctrines of the day were adopted by Chapman in explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicines. Their absorption into the blood had scarcely yet been demonstrated by physiology; and the principle of SYMPATHY, which he employed to account for morbid action, he applied also to the explanation of medicinal impressions. But, with singular candor, when Magendie's experiments on the absorption of medicines were announced, Chapman "engaged Drs. Coates, Lawrence, and Harlan, to repeat them at his expense;" and, upon their confirmation, although he made no public recantation of his views, he would never permit the publication of another edition of his work.

It had already gone through seven editions, one of them surreptitious; and "when still in great demand, the author refused to have it reprinted, because he thought it required a thorough revision."*

The great event of Chapman's life was his appointment, in 1816, to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. He filled it for more

* Manuscript letter of Dr. Chapman.

than a third of a century, with distinguished success; and left it with a national reputation.

His lectures were enriched with varied erudition; in style forcible and terse. His medical opinions, accordant in the main with the approved dogma of his time, were in much original. His practical precepts were judicious and impressive.

As a lecturer, he is well portrayed by his colleague, Dr. Jackson, "as self-possessed, deliberate, and emphatic. Whenever warmed with his subject, his animation became oratorical. Often the tedium of dry matter would be enlivened by some stroke of wit, a happy pun, an anecdote, or quotation. He was furnished with stores of facts and cases, drawn from his own large experience and observation, illustrating principles, disease, or treatment, under discussion. His bearing was dignified, his manner was easy, and his gestures were graceful. He had a thorough command over the attention of his class, with whom he always possessed an unbounded popularity. His voice had a peculiar intonation, depending on some defect in the conformation of the palate, that rendered the articulation of certain sounds an effort. The first time he was heard, the ear experienced difficulty in distinguishing his words. This was of short duration; for once accustomed to the tone, his enunciation was remarkable for its distinctness. Students would often take notes of his lectures nearly verbatim."*

Chapman's leading Theory of Medicine was comprised in the great principle, SYMPATHY. His predecessor, Rush, refining on the *solidism* of the Scotch school, had reduced all diseases to a unit,—considering them to be mere expressions of different states of excitability and degrees of excitement. Chapman "recognized the differences in the vital endowments of the tissues and organs, and the diversities of pathological conditions." He restored the classification of diseases which Rush had discarded. Adopting the prevailing *anti-humoral* views, he refused, however, to deny the obvious and well-defined varieties in the manifestations of disease; and skilfully expanded his theories to include them.

In his teachings, exclusive contemporaneous dogmata were enlarged and generalized; and his practical tact never permitted them to lead him to unsound therapeutical deductions.

His scheme of therapeutics stands the test of time. It is essen-

* Dr. Jackson's Discourse.

tially the same as was taught by his distinguished successor,—modified, indeed, by the discoveries of modern chemistry, but in the main unshaken by physiological and pathological revolutions.

In the spring of 1850, the decline of health and physical powers led Dr. Chapman to abandon the field of labor which he had so long and brilliantly occupied. He resigned his chair, and withdrew from practice and society. For three years, he survived, in the seclusion of his family; slowly and almost imperceptibly, without apparent disease, by gentle and gradual decay, passing to the other world. His death took place on the 1st of July, 1853.

The highest complimentary distinctions, which his professional brethren could accord, had been paid Dr. Chapman. He was for many years President of the Philadelphia Medical Society; and was by acclamation, in 1848, elected first President of the American Medical Association. Many medical and learned societies of Europe also enrolled him among their members.

At the time of his death, Dr. Chapman was one of the senior members of this Society, to which he was elected on the 17th of April, 1807.

In 1846, he was elected to the Presidency of the Society. He held it three years, declining a re-election in 1849.

In addition to his courses at the University, Chapman, for a long period, gave clinical lectures in the hospital of the Philadelphia Almshouse. He, moreover, for upwards of twenty years, delivered a summer course of lectures in the Medical Institute of which he was the founder.

Chapman's personal popularity was not inferior to his professional position. His temperament was cast in the happiest mould. Social in disposition, with an unfailing gaiety of spirit, a wit—a punster—delightful as a companion, and enjoying company, he, for a generation, occupied a position unrivalled in the society of Philadelphia. To these brilliant qualities, he united the kindliest feelings and the gentlest temper. He was utterly without malice; frank, open-hearted, and open-handed.

His jokes and puns are familiar in our Philadelphia ears as household words; and those who enjoyed the charm of his society will not soon forget his cordial, blithesome manner, and his bright, cheery look.

Dr. Chapman's published writings are numerous. His "Therapeutics" has been alluded to. Many of his lectures appeared in the "Medical Examiner" of Philadelphia, in the years 1838, 1839, and

1840, and were afterwards republished, with others, in separate form. The published lectures comprise the following subjects, viz.: Eruptive Fevers, Diseases of the Thoracic Viscera, Fevers, Dropsy, Gout, and Rheumatism. A Compendium of his Lectures was also published by Dr. N. D. Benedict.

In 1820, Dr. Chapman commenced the publication of "The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," which he continued to edit for many years. This Journal, continued to the present day, under the name of "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," is now well known throughout Europe and America as the oldest and first of American medical journals.

In 1808, Chapman published a work entitled "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary," with critical and illustrative remarks, in five 8vo. volumes, which excited much attention.

In 1804, Dr. Chapman contracted a matrimonial alliance, from which he derived unalloyed happiness. His wife, Rebecca Biddle, (daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle, of the Revolutionary Army, an intimate friend and confidential correspondent of Washington's), still survives him.

The decease of Major John Le Conte, a member of the Society, at Philadelphia, on the 21st of November, 1860, aged 77, was announced by Dr. Coates, with a brief sketch of his life. Mr. Foulke also paid a deserved tribute to the learning and virtues of the deceased, of whom, on motion of Dr. Elwyn, Dr. Coates was appointed to prepare an obituary notice.

Judge Carleton made a verbal communication upon the subject of the Association of Ideas, in continuation of remarks at a former meeting. Mr. Foulke and Dr. Bell carried on the discussion of the subject.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Committee of Finance.

The annual report of the Publication Committee was read by Dr. Caspar Wister.

Pending nomination, No. 416, was read, and the Society adjourned.